

THIS IS OFFICIAL!

Pithy History of the War of Criminal Aggression.

WHO PROVOKED THE STRIFE?

Read the Answer in Army Officers' Dispatches to War Department.

FILIPINOS WERE BASELY BETRAYED

Compact Between Admiral Dewey and General Aguinaldo and the Part the Latter Played in the Reduction of Manila—Fitness of the Natives of the Philippines For Self-Government.

"In August, 1896, an insurrection broke out in Cavite under the leadership of Emilio Aguinaldo, and soon spread to other provinces on both sides of Manila. It continued with varying successes on both sides, and the trial and execution of numerous insurgents until December, 1897, when the governor general, Primo de Rivera, entered into written agreement with Aguinaldo. . . . It required that Aguinaldo and the other insurgent leaders should leave the country, the government agreeing to pay them \$800,000 in silver and promising to introduce numerous reforms, including representation in the Spanish cortes, freedom of the press, general amnesty for all insurgents, and the expulsion or secularization of the monastic orders.

"Aguinaldo and his associates went to Hongkong and Singapore. A portion of the money, \$400,000, was deposited in banks at Hongkong, and a law suit soon arose between Aguinaldo and one of his subordinate chiefs named Artacho, which is interesting on account of the very honorable position taken by Aguinaldo. Artacho sued for a division of the money among the insurgents according to rank. Aguinaldo claimed that the money was a trust fund, and was to remain on deposit until it was seen whether the Spaniards would carry out their promised reforms, and if they failed to do so, it was to be used to defray the expenses of a new insurrection. The suit was settled out of court by paying Artacho \$5,000. . . . Aguinaldo is now using the money to carry on the operations of the present insurrection."

(Memoranda concerning the situation in the Philippines, on Aug. 30, 1898, by F. V. Greene, Major General U. S. V., Senate Document No. 62, Part I, Fifty-fifth congress, third session.)

"U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station, Flagship Baltimore, Manila, Aug. 28, 1898.

"In a telegram to the department on June 23d I expressed the opinion that these people are far superior in their intelligence and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba, and I am familiar with both races. Further intercourse with them has confirmed me in this opinion.

"GEORGE DEWEY, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy." (Senate Document No. 62, Part I, Fifty-fifth congress, third session.)

Agreement With Aguinaldo. "Consulate General of United States, Singapore, April 28, 1898.

"On the evening of Saturday, the 23d inst., I was confidentially informed of the arrival here, incognito, of the supreme leader of the Philippine insurgents, General Emilio Aguinaldo, by Mr. H. W. Bray, an English gentleman of high standing, who, after 15 years' residence as a merchant and planter in the Philippines, had been compelled by the disturbed condition of things resulting from Spanish misrule to abandon his property and leave there, and from whom I had previously obtained much valuable information for Commodore Dewey regarding fortifications, coal deposits, etc., at different points in the islands.

"Being aware of the great prestige of General Aguinaldo with the insurgents, and that no one, either at home or abroad, could exert over them the same influence and control that he could, I determined at once to see him, and, at my request, a secret interview was accordingly arranged for the following morning, Sunday, the 24th, in which, besides General Aguinaldo, were only present the general's trusted advisers and Mr. Bray, who acted as interpreter. . . . I telegraphed the commodore the same day as follows, through our consul general at Hongkong:

"Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here. Will come Hongkong; arrange with commodore for general co-operation insurgents Manila if desired. Telegraph. PRATT."

"The commodore's reply reading thus: "Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible. DEWEY."

"I received it late that night, and at once communicated to General Aguinaldo, who, with his aide-de-camp and private secretary, all under assumed names, I succeeded in getting off by the British steamer Malacca, which left here on Tuesday, the 26th.

"E. SPENCER PRATT, "U. S. Consul General at Singapore." (Senate Document No. 62, Part I, Fifty-fifth congress, third session, dispatch No. 212.)

"Consulate General of United States, Singapore, May 5, 1898.

"I regret to have to report that the circumstances attending the departure from here of General Emilio Aguinaldo to join Commodore Dewey, which I had endeavored so hard to prevent being disclosed, were, in substance, made public in yesterday's edition of the Singapore Free Press. . . . The facts are, in the main, correctly given.

"E. SPENCER PRATT, "U. S. Consul General at Singapore." (Senate Document No. 62, Part I, Fifty-fifth congress, third session, dispatch No. 217.)

"The consul general of the United States, coinciding with the general views expressed during the discussion, placed himself at once in telegraphic communication with Admiral Dewey at Hongkong, between whom and Mr. Pratt a frequent interchange of telegrams consequently took place. . . . General Aguinaldo's policy embraces the independence of the Philippines, whose internal affairs would be controlled under European and American advisers. American protection would be desirable temporarily, on the same lines as that which might be instituted hereafter in Cuba."

American Duplicity. (From the article alluded to by Mr. Pratt in dispatch No. 217, in the Singapore Free Press, May 4, 1898.)

"Hongkong, March 8, 1899. "The state documents lately published furnish food for reflection by Americans generally, who value their national word of honor pledged to General Aguinaldo in Singapore on April 26 last, by the American consul general, in my presence whilst acting as interpreter. It is undignified and unworthy of a great nation to be guilty of such duplicity, and now say the consul had no power to offer any such thing. As a matter of fact, the consul did not offer it of his own responsibility, but acting under the instructions of Admiral Dewey. In the first interview the conditions of General Aguinaldo's policy were clearly stated, submitted to Dewey, and the latter cabled his acceptance, requesting Aguinaldo to proceed with every possible haste to Hongkong, and leave in the first available vessel, which was the McCulloch. I was aroused from my bed at midnight by the consul to look up Aguinaldo and communicate the telegram to him, in order that he might catch a steamer leaving at daylight in the morning. This has not yet been made public, but I think the time has now arrived when reserve is no longer justifiable, after this shameful treatment of the Filipinos by the Americans. It is no use to argue that Dewey had no authority, because, from the state documents lately published, we learn that Dewey had instructions to use his discretion, and agreeably with this discretion he brought back Aguinaldo to Luzon under the promise of independence, whilst Consul Wildman of Hongkong supplied him with several cargoes of arms and ammunition. No amount of official or diplomatic denial can alter these facts.

"HOWARD W. BRAY." (The Star, San Francisco, April 15, 1899.)

"The United States government, through its naval commander, has to some extent made use of them for a distinct military purpose, viz., to harass and annoy the Spanish troops, to wear them out in the trenches, to blockade Manila on the land side, and to do as much damage as possible to the Spanish government prior to the arrival of our troops; and for this purpose the admiral allowed them to take arms and munitions which he had captured at Cavite, and their ships to pass in and out of Manila bay in their expeditions against other provinces."

(Memoranda concerning the situation in the Philippines on Aug. 30, 1898, by F. V. Greene, Major General U. S. V., Senate Document No. 62, Part I, Fifty-fifth congress, third session.)

Our Faithful Ally. "U. S. S. Baltimore, "Consulate of the United States, Manila, June 16, 1898.

"I have the honor to report that since our squadron destroyed the Spanish fleet on May 1, the insurgent forces have been most active and almost uniformly successful in their many encounters with the crown forces of Spain. General Emilio Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, who was deported late in 1897, returned recently to Cavite and resumed direction of insurgent forces. He is not permitted by his people to personally lead in battle, but from headquarters governs all military movements. He told me today that since his return his forces had captured nearly 5,000 prisoners, nearly 4,000 of whom were Spaniards, and all of whom had rifles when taken. General Aguinaldo has now about 10,500 rifles and eight field pieces, with 8,000 more rifles, two Maxim guns and a dynamite gun bought in China and now in transit. The insurgents have defeated the Spaniards at all points, except at fort near Matate, and hold not only North Luzon to the suburbs of Manila, but Batanes province also and the bay coast entire, save the city of Manila.

"While the Spaniards cruelly and barbarously slaughter Filipinos taken in arms, and often non-combatants, women and children, the insurgent victors, following American example, spare life, protect the helpless, and nurse, feed and care for Spaniards taken prisoners and for Spanish wounded as kindly as they care for the wounded fallen from their own ranks.

"OSCAR F. WILLIAMS, "U. S. Consul."

HAMPERS MISSIONS.

New England Divine Reviews Religion and Imperialism. Boston Herald.

It is not my custom to write letters to newspapers, but I feel constrained to send you this note at this time because of an editorial in Wednesday morning's Herald on "Religion and Imperialism," in which you state that: "It is worthy of notice that the most active of those in this country interested in missionary efforts are also the strongest advocates of an extension of the influence and authority of the United States over what have been in the past foreign countries."

You also state that: "Those who have been personally engaged in foreign missionary work are, so far as they have declared themselves imperialists by a very large majority." I cannot speak for missionaries of other mission boards, nor am I in a position to speak for all the 540 missionaries of our own board, but I know the opinion of a large number of the missionaries of our board and of others, and I do not know one who is in favor of an imperialistic policy; and, more than this, I have never heard this policy advocated by the officers of our board or of any other, and I am very certain that, were that policy entertained, it would have found utterance in my hearing.

On the other hand, I have constantly heard the officers and missionaries of the American board express regret that the policy of imperialism was likely to prevail. Hitherto our missionaries have gone to the ends of the earth carrying on their work, and it has never been the forerunners of the colonies to be planted, which in turn were to lead to a protectorate from the home country, if not annexation. Missionaries from England, Germany and France have been open to these charges, and thereby their influence has been greatly narrowed and their efforts misinterpreted, while our own missionaries have been entirely unhampered.

I think I state what would be most generally received by the officers and members of our own board when I say we should be most loth to ask the extension of an American protectorate over any non-Christian country on the ground that thus our missionaries would be more free to carry on their work. We believe that it would be most disastrous to our work to have this step taken, for it would be impossible to separate in the minds of the people missionary enterprise from government interference. It would give the appearance of the propagation of Christianity and the establishment of Christian institutions through government aid.

JAMES L. BARTON.

LET US "PREY."

Popular Hymn, Slightly Revised, Adapted to Philippine Situation. Boston Advertiser.

From Greenland's icy mountains an' Manila's coral strand, the pore benighted heathen call away to beat the band. They're achin' ter be civilized, in every heathen land, an' we've gotter have an army fer the job. The heathen are a-callin' for our noble Christian race. America with all the rest has got to set a pace, and for our surplus produce we must have a market place—and we've gotter have an army fer the job. The heathen in the peaceful paths of freedom must be led. At present he's too volatyle and light as to his head. The only way to keep him down's ter fill him up with lead—and we've gotter have an army fer the job. Then it's "rise up William Riley now and come along with me." We're goin' to bring 'em blessings and to set their pore souls free. They're only yellow niggers, an' they'll soon be up a tree—but we've gotter have an army fer the job!

The poor benighted heathen now no Christian peace enjoys. We'll edjicate 'em like they do at Virden, Ills., or down in Carolina, where we hang 'em, men and boys, just ter elevate the standard of the race. The Malays of the Philippines haint got no sense at all. They wantner rule their place themselves—I shudder at their gall. We've gotter kill 'em off in droves to make the rest sing small, and to elevate the standard of their race. They're so besotted in their pride that of the truth were known, they'd likely ask our government to leave 'em all alone. The heathen in their blindness now bow down to stock and stone; but we'll elevate the standard of their race. They've gotter learn their lessons in a mighty bitter school. They've gotter crawl and grovel under white man's noble rule. We've gotter tread 'em in the mud, ter keep our tempers cool and ter elevate the standard of the race.

The onward march of destiny no nigger crowd can stay. The Anglo-Saxon race must git its three square meals a day. We'll work their lands and make them work and then we'll shout "Hooray," an' thus we'll spread the gospel far an' wide. We'll raise 100,000 men to fight 'em in their swamps, to lie at night in jungles with their fever-ridden damps, and tho' we'll lose 10,000 there from wounds of cholera or cramps, we'll spread the blessed gospel far an' wide. Altho' I haven't been to church for nigh on 20 year, it makes me feel reel pious 'just to think of the ideal (I saw one firm will send out there 10,000 quarts of beer) of how we'll spread the gospel far an' wide. I'd write you more, but I have got a little "date" at three. We're goin' to hang a nigger politician to a tree. So I will close this letter on the march of destiny, and the way to spread the gospel far an' wide.

COL. YELLOWSTONE YELL, Yellville, S. C., Nov. 15.

HULDAH AND DONALD.

"A WOMAN with ideas of her own," her acquaintances said of Huldah Owen. She was only one of that great multitude of middle-aged unmarried women who are dependent upon themselves. Her mother had often said to her:

"Huldah, you need never marry for a home; when your father and I are gone there will be money enough to buy you a small place, and you will be quite independent."

But a series of misfortunes had fallen upon the Owens, and when the debts were paid and the estate was settled only a few hundred dollars remained. Besides the money, Huldah possessed a common school education, excellent health, an independent spirit and strong common sense.

Many plans floated through her mind. There was one thing she greatly desired, and that was to be an owner of real estate. Why could not she do with small village property what the money kings had done with railroads—buy dilapidated houses, put them in repair and sell at a profit or keep them and live on the rental?

After eating breakfast at her friend's house she started out in quest of a bargain in real estate.

Every house she passed which looked as if it were going to decay she scanned with interest, and in some instances inquired if the property were for sale. In view of a possible purchaser, the price was generally raised beyond the reach of Huldah's small capital. On the outskirts of the village stood an old house which she especially wished to possess. It was large and surrounded by about two acres of land. It seemed in the last stages of decay. The roof of the kitchen had fallen in, the fence was nearly all gone, the well-curb had rotted away, and the weeds made a wilderness about the place.

"If there wasn't so much land with it," mused Huldah, "I might be able to buy it, but I do not want to go in debt, and if the Hulsey heirs knew that I wanted to buy it they would want a fancy price."

She went home quite tired, and with a much clearer idea of what \$600 would not purchase than when she started out.

"Come here and welcome," her friend, Mrs. Ramsdell, had said, when the breaking up at the homestead had left Huldah without shelter.

"Thank you, kindly," the young woman had responded, "it will only be for a short time, for I must get settled."

In the same household was a lad about ten years old, who did chores for his board. The chores lasted all day long, and even the few hours after supper which Donald wanted for study were begrudged and broken. The children of the family crowded the patient little fellow away from the lamp and away from the fire.

Huldah made a resolve that if ever she had a home of her own Donald should have a cozy nook by the fire. She had helped him with his examples, and he was grateful, for poor and homeless as he was he had set his heart on becoming a great scholar.

The evening that Huldah had been out prospecting a man came to see her about selling the Hulsey property.

"I am one of the heirs," he stated. "There are three of us, and we are tired of looking for a buyer. It hasn't been so long as we could rent it for a long spell, and we ain't none of us but could use a bit of cash right handy, now that cold weather is a-comin' on. I been over to see Eary Ann an' John about it, an' they reckon if you hev a mind to give us each a hundred dollars for our sheer we'll sell out an' the place'll be yours."

Three of them! One hundred dollars apiece! Huldah thought rapidly. It was a very low figure. Still, she was shrewd enough not to seem too eager.

"I will look the place over in the morning and let you know," she said.

Bright and early she was making her way through the weeds to the old Hulsey house. She found a good cellar, an excellent foundation wall and timbers, and three or four rooms that could be made habitable without much expense. The land alone she knew to be worth more than the price asked. After ascertaining that the title was good, she concluded the bargain as soon as possible.

It was early in September, but there was much to do before cold weather. She went to her friend and asked for Donald.

"I want him for my boy," she explained. "I will give him a home and educate him."

Donald stood by, anxious to hear the decision.

"If he wants to go," said Mrs. Ramsdell, "I have no claim on him. I just took him in out of charity, but I have enough of my own."

"Do you want to be my boy, Donald?" "Oh, yes, if you please."

Huldah was not a demonstrative woman, but she kissed the eager, uplifted face. That career made the motherless boy her friend, willing to lay down his life in her service.

In the busy days that followed she found her boy a very efficient helper. It was Donald who cleared the place of weeds. It was Donald who helped to scrub and whitewash the rooms. It was Donald who worked with all his might when the drayman brought Huldah's furniture from her old home.

"Donald, I do not want you to work so hard. I fear you will injure yourself," remonstrated Huldah, "and I want you to have time for study."

"I love to work for you," responded the boy. "You never scold me, and I want to see how well we can make the place look."

"It is wonderfully improved already. Since you pulled up those great weeds and burned them it looks like another place, but we need a carpenter to put a new roof on the wing of the house, and to fix the doors and windows. Then, if the house had a coat of paint, it would be quite respectable."

She soon found a carpenter who was willing to make repairs if he could turn his work on rent. Huldah furnished the materials, and in a week the man and his wife moved into a part of the house, so that almost from the first the property began to be a paying investment. Donald begged to be allowed to paint the outside of the house. He also learned to put on shingles, and was so much help in making the repairs that the term of the carpenter's service was comparatively short. At the end of the second month the rent was cash, and it went far toward providing food for the two happy inmates of Hulsey house.

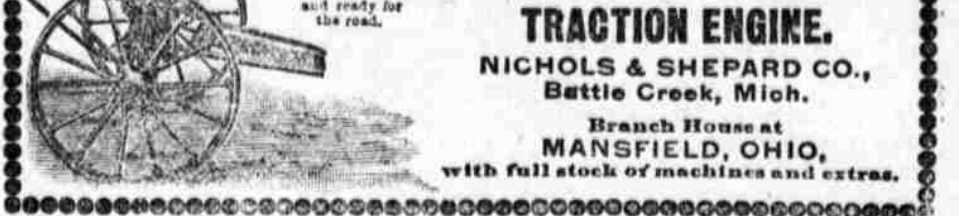
Her success prompted her to greater efforts. She found a mechanic who was out of work; and she agreed that if he would build a house on her grounds she would pay him in rent. Having a wife and child, he was glad to get shelter on these terms, especially as he was at liberty to work at other jobs as soon as the house was up and enclosed, being allowed to finish it when other work was not to be procured.

By figuring Huldah found out that she could afford to borrow money to buy or build, as the rent was much more than the interest. So her rent roll lengthened year after year, and she gained the desire of her heart by becoming a property owner—Waverly Magazine.

The Nichols-Shepard Separator

The essential points in a Separator are capacity, thoroughness of separation, and simplicity and durability of construction. On each of these points the Nichols-Shepard Separator has great advantage over all other threshing machines. Any one of the nine sizes will thresh more and save more grain than the corresponding size of any other separator. The Nichols-Shepard Separator is as strongly, simply, yet perfectly made as a separator can be. The work of separation is done without the aid of pickers, raddles, forks, or other complicated parts that in other machines cause continual bother and expense by breaking or wearing out.

Write for large free catalogue that pictures and explains every part of the Nichols-Shepard Separator and the Nichols-Shepard TRACTION ENGINE. NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO., Battle Creek, Mich. Branch House at MANSFIELD, OHIO, with full stock of machines and extras.



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LEGAL NOTICE.

In pursuance of the order of the Probate court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1899, at 1 o'clock p. m. upon the premises the following described real estate, situate in the city of Canton, county of Stark and State of Ohio to-wit:

Part of lot No. 6,348 in said city of Canton, being 37 7-10 feet front and rear off the east side of said lot, No. 6,348. Appraised at \$370.00.

Lot No. 6,311, in said city of Canton, appraised at \$600.00. Said lot is subdivided into the following tracts:

Tract One—Beginning at the north east corner of lot 6,311; thence south 30 degrees 10 minutes, west with the west line of Warner avenue, 82 feet; thence north 64 degrees 50 minutes west 50 feet; thence north 30 degrees 10 minutes east 82 feet; thence south 64 degrees 50 minutes east 50 feet. Appraised at \$250.00.

Tract Two—Beginning at a point north 64 degrees 50 minutes west 50 feet from the northeast corner of lot 6,311; thence north 64 degrees, 50 minutes west 50 feet; thence south 30 degrees 10 minutes west 82 feet; thence south 64 degrees 50 minutes east 50 feet; thence north 30 degrees 10 minutes east 82 feet. Appraised at \$200.00.

Tract three—Beginning at a point north 64 degrees 50 minutes west 100 feet, from the north east corner of lot 6,311; thence north 64 degrees 50 minutes west 135 1-10 feet; thence south 30 degrees 10 minutes west 44 1-10 feet; thence south 3 degrees 55 minutes west 67 5-10 feet; thence south 64 degrees 50 minutes east 139 6-10 feet; thence north 30 degrees 10 minutes east 82 feet. Appraised at \$75.00.

Tract Four—Beginning at the south east corner of lot 6,311; thence north 30 degrees 10 minutes east 36 3-10 feet; thence north 64 degrees 50 minutes west 231 feet; thence south 3 degrees 55 minutes west 67 5-10 feet; thence south 64 degrees 50 minutes east 139 6-10 feet. Appraised at \$200.00.

And the following subdivisions of Part of Out-Lot No. 277 in said city of Canton.

Tract Six—Beginning in the west line of Hartford street; south 21 degrees 50 minutes west 30 feet from south east corner of lot No. 6,352; thence south 21 degrees 50 minutes west 80 feet; thence north 68 degrees 10 minutes west 150 feet; thence north 21 degrees 50 minutes east 80 feet; thence south 68 degrees 10 minutes east 150 feet. Appraised at \$240.00.

Tract Seven—Beginning in west line of Hartford street; south 21 degrees 50 minutes west 120 feet from south east corner of lot 6,352; thence south 21 degrees 50 minutes west 50 feet; thence north 68 degrees 10 minutes west 150 feet; thence north 21 degrees 50 minutes east 80 feet; thence south 68 degrees 10 minutes east 150 feet. Appraised at \$150.00.

Tract Eight—Beginning in west line of Hartford street; south 21 degrees 50 minutes west 160 feet from south east corner of lot 6,352; thence south 21 degrees 50 minutes west 50 feet; thence north 68 degrees 10 minutes west 150 feet; thence north 21 degrees 50 minutes east 80 feet; thence south 68 degrees 10 minutes east 150 feet. Appraised at \$150.00.

Tract Nine—Beginning in west line of Hartford street; south 21 degrees 50 minutes west 210 feet from south east cor. of lot No. 6,352; thence south 21 degrees 50 minutes west 50 feet; thence north 68 degrees 10 minutes west 150 feet; thence north 21 degrees 50 minutes east 80 feet; thence south 68 degrees 10 minutes east 150 feet. Appraised at \$150.00.

Tract Ten—Beginning in west line of Hartford street; south 21 degrees 50 minutes west 260 feet from south east corner of lot 6,352; thence south 21 degrees 50 minutes west 50 feet; thence north 68 degrees 10 minutes west 150 feet; thence north 21 degrees 50 minutes east 80 feet; thence south 68 degrees 10 minutes east 150 feet. Appraised at \$150.00.

Said premises above described will be offered and sold in such tracts or lots as may appear for the best interests

of the estate. Appurtenant to the premises above described are certain street and alley privileges for which, together with a more complete description of said premises, reference is hereby made to the petition filed in this proceeding in the Probate court of said county.

Terms of sale: One third cash on day of sale; one third in one year and the remaining third in two years, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable annually, secured by mortgage on the premises.

H. W. HOSSLER, Assignee of Henry R. Rowland, Day, Lynch & Day, Attys. Published in the Stark County Democrat for five weeks, September 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, 1899.

For Sale. Three excellent farms. One consisting of 80 acres, 1 1/2 miles northeast of Paris, good buildings and outbuildings, good hard water, and underlaid with a four-foot vein of coal. Another of 88 acres, situated 1/2 mile east of first farm, good buildings, well watered and all tillable land. And another of 70 acres, joining last mentioned farm on the east, also with good buildings and splendid water. The buildings on each of the farms are located on good public highways. For further particulars inquire of LEVI WALKER, Agent for the heirs of Philip Walker, deceased. Address Paris, Ohio. 5-26 hm faw

Notice of Appointment. The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Ann, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 21th day of July, 1899. WILLIAM D. KELLY, 25ht Administrator

NOTICE—We draw deeds and mortgages, and make Abstracts of Title to Real Estate. We own the only complete set of Abstract Books in Stark County. Trump & Oberly, Abstracters, Eagle Block, Canton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A farm of 30 acres, 8 miles from Canton, on the Waynesburg road; good 5 room house, plenty of good water, choice fruit of all kinds, corn, clover and all other buildings. Inquire 906 Douglas street, Canton, O. s8ht

Receiver's Sale. On Monday and Thursday of each week for four weeks, beginning September 11th, there will be a sale of "Stoneware at the Millers' Pottery, one mile east of Waco. This will be a good opportunity to secure meat tubs, crocks for apple butter, stew pans, etc., cheap. Do not forget the days. s8dw A. D. BRADEN, Receiver.

NOTICE. STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. In the matter of the First German Reformed church, and its Trustees. The First German Reformed church, of Canton, Ohio, by Adam Thomas, L. E. Hartung, and Charles Seeman, its trustees, on the 12th day of September, 1899, filed in said court of common pleas, its petition alleging that the members of said church desired to sell a strip of ground 6 feet in width off the west half of lot No. 140 in the city of Canton, Stark county, Ohio.

The prayer of said petitioners is that the court authorize the First German Reformed church and its trustees to execute and deliver to the council of the city of Canton, Ohio, a deed for a strip of land 6 feet in width and extending from East Tuscarawas street to East Fifth street off of the west side of of the said tract of land, for sidewalk purposes, upon the completion by the said city of the paving of the said alley and the constructing of the curbing and the sidewalk along the same, and that the same be thereafter be maintained by the said city, free from any and all expense to the said church, and for such other relief as equity may require.

SEEMAN & SEEMAN, Attorneys for said petitioners. Published in Stark County Democrat, three times, September 15th, 22nd and 29th.